

W. D. WALLACH.

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Advertisements should be sent to the office before 12 o'clock m.; otherwise they may not appear until the next day.

Mr. E. H. House thus writes to the Tribune concerning the appearance of the Prince of Wales, upon his reception at Halifax:

The Prince was singularly prepossessing. Of all who now saw him for the first time, not one but was agreeably impressed. With extreme delicacy and regularity of features, thorough refinement in expression, and a countenance the natural animation of which was probably heightened by the excitement of the moment; with unaffected dignity of manner, and a graceful bearing that showed itself in the brief passage to the spot assigned for his reception, he needed few other claims to win the most cordial acclamation of his well-wishers. He was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of the Guards—a scarlet coat, black trousers, and hat with plume. He wore, also, the broad ribbon of the Garter. Erect and well formed, this costume was greatly in his favor. All persons were struck with the youthfulness of his appearance, for which a knowledge of his precise age seemed not to have prepared them. As he stood listening to the reading of the address, with undisturbed composure, and in easy attitude, he looked like a handsome young English gentleman as the most zealous of his provincial well wishers could have desired to find him.

His face is not unlike the Queen's, as we have it represented in portraits, and the forehead and chin are still prominent. His hair is light, and his complexion very fair. His eyes are bright and keen. The other features are large, but not ill formed, and the mouth is peculiarly expressive of quickness to mirth. The best likeness I have seen of him is a steel engraving which accompanied a recent number of a London illustrated paper, the News of the World, which is admirably perfect. It is a wood cut in Frank Leslie's Newspaper, which has just reached this place, is also excellent in every detail, excepting that the mouth is too hard and compressed. In general effects, this likeness is very accurate.

Mayor Lincoln, on his way to St. John, on the Sixty, invited the Prince to visit Boston, and, if need be, to bring his feet into Boston harbor, and embark there for Europe. The Duke of Newcastle afterwards told the Mayor that no programme could yet be settled for the visit to the United States, as it was not known how long the Queen desired to remain in Canada; that the Queen desired to remain in Canada to commence her studies in the month of October, and that time must therefore govern his movements. It was added, that authority had been given to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, to receive invitations for his Royal Highness, and all around him, to the city of Quebec. As to the embarkation for Europe, nothing was as yet fixed, but it was likely it would be at New York, though Portland had been spoken of.

The Prince of Wales, so the officers of the Hero told me, expected and lived the sickness of the day. The Prince, however, was not ill, and, if need be, to bring his feet into Boston harbor, and embark there for Europe. The Duke of Newcastle afterwards told the Mayor that no programme could yet be settled for the visit to the United States, as it was not known how long the Queen desired to remain in Canada; that the Queen desired to remain in Canada to commence her studies in the month of October, and that time must therefore govern his movements. It was added, that authority had been given to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, to receive invitations for his Royal Highness, and all around him, to the city of Quebec. As to the embarkation for Europe, nothing was as yet fixed, but it was likely it would be at New York, though Portland had been spoken of.

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The Zouaves of the Revolution. At this time it may be interesting to know that there were Zouaves in the War of Independence. The extract of a letter, written by a young soldier in the Connecticut army to his parents, which follows, states the fact:

"Dear Parents:—Our company arrived here last night very late, hungry and tired. Training is a good deal harder than old Squire Fall told us of. If I had my rifle, I could be there for three days, and carried his rifle, besides father's old French war fusée, I calculate he'd not been so encouraging to us boys. I don't find fault, mind; I only wish to let you know that we are not on a May party."

At Millford we were joined by two companies of Zouaves from the Havana, and a company of "quellers," as Jack calls them, from the southern colonies. They are all riflemen, and are commanded by Colonel Cresap. They don't use any beds, as we do, but sleep right on the ground, all in a row, like Indians do. But their training and military exercises are the curious thing. They load and fire their rifles lying on their bellies. After that they tangle themselves all up in a knot, and look just like a porcupine, with their guns sticking out all over them. But the wonderment most part of their actions is their hitting a mark. Any of the boys can catch a small potato at forty rods distance. You never saw anything like it. When we got to camp I will write more about these riflemen, who would amaze the girls if they could see them out their antics."

The company described in this letter is also alluded to in Moore's Diary of the Revolution, and in Moore's.

"August 7, 1775.—On Friday evening last arrived at Lancaster, Penn., on their way to the American camp, Capt. Cresap's company of riflemen, consisting of 130 active, brave young fellows, many of whom have been in the late expedition against the British, and are marked with their powder scars and show scars and wounds which would do honor to Homer's Iliad. They show you, to use the poet's words, 'Where the god's battle bled at every vein.'"

"One of the warriors in particular shows the cicatrice of four bullet holes through his body. These men have been seen in the woods to beheading and hanging the bodies of the enemy. They appear as if they were entirely unacquainted with, and had never felt the passion of, fear. With their rifles in their hands, they assume a kind of omnipotence over their enemies. One cannot much wonder at this when we mention that these men were created by several of the reputable persons who were co-witnesses of it. Two brothers in the company took a piece of board five inches broad and seven inches long, with a bit of white paper, about the size of a dollar, nailed in the center, and while one of them supported this board perpendicular to the ground, the other, at a distance of upward of 60 yards, and without any kind of rest, shot eight bullets through it successively, and spared a brother's thigh."

"Another of the company held a barrel stave perpendicularly in his hands with one edge close to his side while the other, at the same distance and in the same manner, held a musket, and shot several bullets through it without any apprehension of danger on either side. The spectators, appearing to be amazed at these feats, were told that there were upward of fifty persons in the same company who could do the same thing. There were also some who could throw 12 bullets in 20, and others who could throw 20 in 10. In short, to evince the confidence they possessed in their dexterity with these kind of arms, some of them proposed to stand with apples on their heads, while others, at the same distance, undertook to shoot them off, but the people who saw the other experiments declined to be witnesses of this."

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"At night a great fire was kindled around a pole planted in the court-house square, where the company, with their captain at their head, all naked to the waist and painted like savages, except the captain, who was in an Indian shirt, indulged a vast concourse of people with a perfect exhibition of a war dance, and all the dancers of Indians, holding council, going to war, circling round the pole, and so forth. It is said by those who are judges that no representation could possibly come nearer the original. The captain's expertness and agility, in particular, in these experiments, astonished every beholder. This morning they will set out on their march to Cambridge."

The Bladenburg Dueling Ground.
The Philadelphia Ledger gives some reminiscences of this spot, which are at once interesting and sad.

In 1814, Edward Hopkins was killed here in a duel with a man who was the first fashionable murderer of which place was the theater. In 1819, A. T. Mason, a United States Senator from Virginia, fought with his sister's husband, John McCarty, here. McCarty was averse to fighting, and thought there was no necessity for it, but Mason would fight. McCarty named muskets, loaded with grape-shot, and so near together that they would hit heads if they fell on their faces. This was changed by the seconds to loading with bullets, and taking twelve feet as the distance. Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty had his collar-bone broken.

In 1820, Commodore Deatur was killed in a duel here by Commodore Barron. At the first fire both fell forward, with their heads within ten feet of each other; and, as each supposed himself mortally wounded, each fully and freely forgave the other, still lying on the ground. Deatur expired immediately, but Barron eventually recovered.

In 1821, two strangers named Lega and Segs appeared here, fought, and Segs was instantly killed. The neighbors only learned this much of their names from the marks on their gloves left on the ground. Lega was not hurt. In 1822, Midshipman Locke was killed here by a clerk of the Treasury Department named Gibson. The latter was shot in the back. In 1826, Henry Clay fought (his second duel) with John Randolph just across the Potomac, as Randolph preferred to die, if at all, on Virginia soil. He received Clay's shot, and then declared that he was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call the evening before on Mrs. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of her child and the repose of the mother. Randolph quickly replied:

"I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother." General Johnson, whose funeral I attended last week, was Clay's second.

When Mr. Randolph fired, he remarked: "I do not shoot at you, Mr. Clay," and extending his hand, advanced toward Clay, who rushed to meet him. Randolph showed Clay that he had struck his coat, and said, facetiously: "Mr. Clay, you owe me a coat."

Clay replied:

"Thank God the debt is no greater!" They were friends ever after.

In 1832, Martin was killed by Carr. Their first names are not remembered. They were from the South.

In 1833, Mr. Key, son of Frank Key, and brother of P. Barton Key, met Mr. Sherborn and exchanged a shot, when Sherborn said: "Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you." "No matter," said Key, "I came to kill you."

"Very well, then," said Sherborn, "I will kill you." And he did.

In 1838, W. J. Graves, of Kentucky, assuming the quarrel of James Watson Webb with Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, selected this place for his duel; but the parties learning that Webb was in the city, they never met. Webb was armed and in pursuit, for the purpose of assassinating Cilley, moved toward the river and nearer the city. Their pursuers moved toward the river, but missed the parties, and then returned to the city, to which they were followed by graves and the corpse of Cilley.

In 1845, a lawyer, named Jones, fought with and killed a Dr. Johnson.

In 1851, R. A. Hoole and A. J. Dallas had a hostile meeting here. Dallas was shot in the shoulder, but recovered.

In 1852, Daniel and Johnson, two Richmond editors, held a harmless set-to here, which terminated in coffee and not in coffee.

In 1853, Davis and Ridgway fought here. Ridgway allowed his antagonist to fire without returning the shot.

The First Locomotive Trip.—Major Horatio Allen, the engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, in a speech made during the recent festival occasion, gave the following account of the first trip by a locomotive on this continent:—"When was it? Who was it? And who awakened its energies and directed it? It was the 27th of August, 1825, on the banks of the Lackawanna, at the commencement of the railroad connecting the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their coal mines—and he who addressed you was the only person on that locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being long the engineer, were these: The road had been built in the summer; the structure was of hemlock timber, and rails of large dimensions notched on caps, placed far apart. The timber had cracked and warped from exposure to the sun. After about 300 feet of straight line, the road crossed the Lackawanna river on a trestle-work about 30 feet high, with a curve of 355 to 400 feet radius. The impression was very general that the iron monster would either break down the road or it would leave the track at the curve and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehensions was, 'I was able to consider the probability of such occurrence; there was no other course than to have a trial made of the strange animal, which had been brought here at a great expense; but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate, that I would take the first ride alone, and that I would take the engine, and I should back to the incident with great interest.' As I was undecided as to whether I should move slowly or with a fair degree of speed; but believing that the road would prove safe, and preferring, if we did go down, to go head-on, and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity, passed the curve over the creek safely, and was soon out of hearing of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles I reversed the valve, and returned without an accident, having thus made the first railroad trip, by locomotive, on the Western Hemisphere."

THE GREAT ELEVATOR.—A Southern gentleman, at one of the hotels in Pennsylvania last week, perceiving that the dining-room servant, a negro, was bestowing his attentions elsewhere to his neighbor, called up John, and accosted him in this wise:

"John, I have servants at home, and am waited upon as a gentleman should be. I am neglected here, and am tired of it. I give you fair notice that I shall inform the proprietors of the house if you do not behave better." The consequence was John became very attentive during the few days the gentleman remained. On going away, the gentleman called John up and presented him with a dollar and two, which he thus acknowledged:

"Thank's, massa. Southern gentlemen always do—reprimand us if we don't tend 'em right, but dey always give us a dollar or two 'fore dey leave. But dese Abolition gentlemen mighty hard to suit, and require so much 'tention, an when dey leave shake your hand, 'tention, an say, 'God bless you, my unfortunate friend, and elevate you in the scale of humanity, or something like dat, but never give us a thing to stroke us."

MR. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is the most certain and SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and never have we had a single complaint, and we have never been able to make a single mistake.

It is not only a relief to the child from pain, but it invigorates the system, and gives the child a healthy and robust constitution.

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FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT. A large three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, situated at the corner of 11th and F streets, north side, between Washington and Pennsylvania streets. Rooms large; house arranged with the most modern conveniences; brick stable and carriage house. Apply to JAS. C. MURPHY & CO., at 240 F street.

FOR RENT. A three-story brick house on H street, between 4th and 5th. Also, a two-story brick cottage, with garden, corner of Tennessee avenue and north F street, surrounded by a large common pasture, and would be a desirable location for a dairyman. Inquire of C. BIRGE, 445 12th st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three and a half acres of land situated at Bailey's X, near the intersection of the Columbia and Annapolis roads, containing a large house, with a large garden, and a large common pasture, and would be a desirable location for a dairyman. Inquire of C. BIRGE, 445 12th st.

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GEORGETOWN ADVERTISEMENTS

ALEXANDER E. BRALL. (WM. S. MATTHEWS)
NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.
Corner Bridge and Congress Sts., Georgetown.
TO THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT AND VICINITY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that having taken the old established stand of John M. Best, he is now open for business, and is prepared to supply the public with all the best and cheapest goods at the lowest prices.

ANY ONE WHO IS DESIROUS OF ENTERING a profitable business, at one of the best stands in Georgetown, I offer my entire stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, and all kinds of fresh and salted meats, at the lowest prices, in order to make a sacrifice of my business, and to give a new start to my business.

FOR HARPER'S FERRY.—CHARGE OF DAYS.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamer L. J. WELLS, carrying the United States mail, will leave Georgetown EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock a.m., and return every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock a.m. The steamer will run through to Shepherdstown, and on to Washington, D.C., at 10 o'clock a.m.

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